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unionize the establishment. On complainants refusing to permit this, defendants instituted a boycott against them and those dealers who handled their hats. Complainants contended that defendants' acts violated the federal anti-trust act. The Circuit Court held that the statute was not applicable to labor unions, but the United States Supreme Court, in *Loewe v. Lawlor*, 28 Supreme Court Reporter, 301, upheld complainants' contention, on the ground that the sale of their hats in various states was interstate commerce, thus bringing the boycott within the statute.

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**Revocation of Will by Subsequent Marriage of Testator.**—The contestant of the will in the case of *In re Del Genovese's Will*, 107 New York Supplement, 1033, claimed it had been revoked by her marriage to testator subsequent to the execution of the will. Proponent claimed that the marriage was invalid, as the wife had a husband living at that time; but it appeared that her former husband had disappeared several years before, and that the marriage had been contracted in good faith. The New York Surrogate Court held that the marriage was not void, but was good as to all the world, unless the first husband should appear and institute an action to annul it, and that the marriage revoked the will.

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**Musical Compositions.**—The United States Supreme Court decided in *White-Smith Publishing Co. v. Apollo Co.*, 28 Supreme Court Reporter, 319, that, although the manufacture and sale of perforated rolls, to be used in connection with mechanical piano players, enables a use of musical compositions for which no value is paid, the copyright is not thereby infringed.

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**Liability for Failure to Levy Execution.**—Execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff, after which attorneys for parties interested in the action notified him that they considered the judgment invalid. He consulted other counsel, who expressed the same opinion. He then asked execution plaintiffs for an indemnity bond, which was refused. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in *Crane v. Crane*, 105 Southwestern Reporter, 370, decided that the sheriff was not bound to run the risk of the levy without indemnity.

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**Regulating Hours of Labor of Women.**—In *Muller v. Oregon*, 28 Supreme Court Reporter, 324, the United States Supreme Court held the Oregon statute, providing that no woman shall be employed in any mechanical establishment, factory, or laundry more than 10 hours in any one day, constitutional. The decision proceeds on the theory of the inherent difference in physical structure of the two sexes, and the necessity of protecting women both for their own sakes and the welfare of posterity.